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Anusheelan Samiti

Inspired by Bankim Chandra's philosophy it was established in Bengal in 1902 by Pramathanath Mitra, Satish Chandra Bose and others. Grew from local akhara, to overthrow British rule by building strong, disciplined youth ready for revolutionary violence, including bombings and assassinations. Played a central role in radicalizing the Indian freedom struggle, challenging British authority through militant actions.

AZAD HIND
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Subhas Chandra Bose established Azad Hind (Free India) a Provisional Government of Free India in Japanese-occupied Singapore in October 1943. It aimed for complete Indian Independence with principles of religious liberty, equality, and unity, establishing our own currency, courts, and civil code Azad Hind Fauz formed from Indian prisoners of war and civilians in Southeast Asia, fought alongside Japanese forces, captured Andaman & Nicobar Islands and parts of Manipur. It significantly boosted the Indian independence movement and fostered a strong sense of national identity and patriotism.

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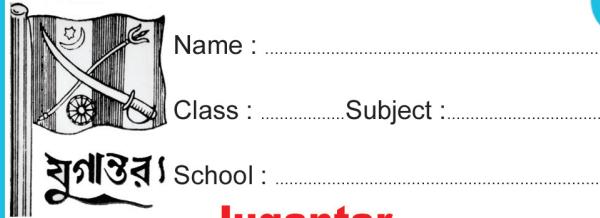
Chapekar Club

The Chapekar Club was founded by the Chapekar brothers (Damodar, Balkrishna, Vasudev) in Pune, was a revolutionary group formed to resist British rule, notably fueled by outrage over oppressive plague measures by British Commissioner W.C. Rand. It was influenced by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Hindu ideology, seeking to uphold Indian customs against British imposition. On June 22, 1897, Chapekar brothers assassinated Commissioner Rand as he returned from Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee celebrations.

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Gadhar Party

Sohan Singh Bhakna (President), Lala Hardayal, Bhai Parmanand, and Taraknath Das established Gadhar Party on July 15, 1913, USA, at the Yugaran Ashramit advocated freedom, brotherhood, and secularism, uniting Sikhs, Hindus, and Muslims. It published Gadhar newspaper, sent revolutionaries to India to foment rebellion, and were involved in armed uprisings against British rule.



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Jugantar

Jugantar was a significant secret revolutionary organization in Bengal, formed in 1906 by Aurobindo Ghosh and Barin Ghosh. It focused on achieving Indian independence from British rule through militant action, including sabotage and bomb-making. Its goal was to overthrow British rule through armed struggle, involving collecting arms, manufacturing explosives, and training youth for guerrilla warfare.

HINDUSTAN SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION
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HSRA was a revolutionary organization (earlier Hindustan Republican Association) in India's freedom struggle. Founded by Bhagat Singh, Chandra shekhar Azad, and Sukhdev to overthrow British rule and establish a socialist, republican state through armed resistance and propaganda. Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Jatin Das, and others were its members. HSRA was known for Kakori Train Robbery, avenging of Lala Lajpat Rai's death by assassinating British police officer John Saunders in 1928 and Central Legislative Assembly bombing, aiming to inspire the masses and fund their revolutionary activities

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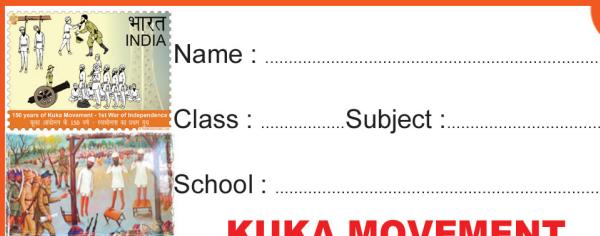
INDIAN HOME RULE MOVEMENT

The Indian Home Rule movement lasted around two years between 1916–1918 is believed to have set the stage for the Indian independence movement under the leadership of Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak to the educated English speaking upper class Indians. Home Rule movement resurrected Nationalist activities, put tremendous pressure on British rule. The movement of home rule continued to provide strength to nationalist sentiments in the future. In 1920 after passing of Tilak, All India Home Rule League changed its name to Swarajya Sabha.

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INDIAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE

IIL was a political organization founded by Rash Behari Bose in the 1920s-1940s to unite Indians living abroad, especially in Southeast Asia, to fight for India's freedom from British rule. In 1943 Rash Behari Bose, handed over leadership of the League and the INA to Subhas Chandra Bose in Singapore. IIL served as the political wing and think tank for the INA, helping to recruit soldiers (often Indian POWs) and coordinate efforts against the British during World War II.



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KUKA MOVEMENT

The Kuka Movement was a significant 19th-century socio-religious and anti-colonial uprising in Punjab. Led by Satguru Ram Singh, Kukas aimed to purify Sikhism and resist British rule through boycott of British goods, laws, and educational institutions and advocated self-rule and self-reliance and civil disobedience. It played an influential part of India's freedom struggle by promoting self-respect, equality, widow remarriage, wearing only white, hand-woven clothes and indigenous products. It discouraged alcohol/meat consumption, social evils.

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RAMADANDU

Duggirala Gopala Krishnayya, a freedom fighter formed an organized volunteer corps called the Rama Dandu to promote Swaraj in Andhra as an example of grassroots mobilization and spiritual inspiration during Independence movement. He emphasized spiritual strength and patriotic duty. Members of the Dandu wore saffron clothes and donned rudraksha beads and vermilion. Ramadandu is known for Chirala anti-tax agitation, establishing libraries, digging of common wells, promoting non-violence, promoting Swarajya party.

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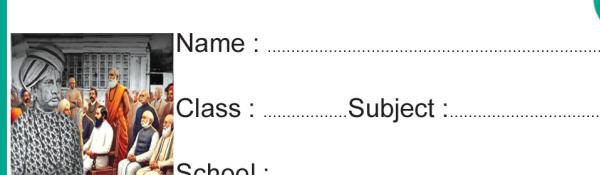
ABINAV BHARAT SOCIETY, FREE INDIA SOCIETY

Free India Society was started by Savarkar in London to create revolutionaries. Abinav Bharat Society was a secret revolutionary organization founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1904. It originated from the earlier Mitra Mela in Nashik, aiming at overthrowing British rule in India through armed struggle and revolutionary nationalism.

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SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

The Servants of India Society was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in Pune in 1905. It was a pioneering organization dedicated to training selfless individuals as "national missionaries" to serve India through constitutional means, focusing on education, social reform like women's rights, anti-untouchability, rural upliftment, and health, operating as India's first secular service organization for the underprivileged. Members took vows of selfless service, forgoing personal gain. The Society established schools, health centers, published a newspaper The Hitavada.



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MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA

The Madras Mahajana Sabha, formed in May 1884 by M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer, and P. Ananda Charlu, was a crucial early Indian nationalist organization. Based in Madras (Chennai), it advocated for self-governance, civil rights, economic reforms (like tax/military cuts), and fair administration, uniting educated Indians and laying the groundwork for the broader independence movement.

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DESHABANDHU YOUTH ASSOCIATION

Deshabandhu Youth Association was formed by Kumaraswamy Mudaliyar or Tirupur Kumaran in Madras presidency. During a protest march against the British government on 11 January 1932 in Tirupur, he was shot and was killed by British. He died holding Indian flag making him popular as Kodi Kaatha Kumaran (Kumaran who protected the flag).

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INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Retired British Indian Civil Service officer A.O.Hume, on securing the viceroy's approval to create an organization to affiliate with the government and act as a platform to voice Indian public opinion, founded the Indian National Congress in 1885. It was a platform for civil and political dialogue among Indians. During Tilak and Gandhi era it became a voice of Indian Independence. Champaran satyagraha, Simon Commission protests, Dandi Satyagraha, Quit India movement are some of the popular campaigns which united Indians for freedom.

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MAZZINI CLUB

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The Mazzini Club in Karnataka was a secret revolutionary organization formed in Belgaum (Belagavi) around 1907 by Govindrao Yalagi and Hanumant Rao Deshpande. It was aiming to foster nationalism and achieve Indian independence from British rule through militant methods like armed resistance, operating underground to train youths and spread anti-colonial sentiment.